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PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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Volume XVIII.....No. 48.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—IVANHOE—KIT KARSON.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—ST. CUPID—DIVERTISEMENT—POPPING THE QUESTION.

NIBLO'S—CHILD OF THE REGIMENT.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—ST. CUPID—PARIS AND LONDON.

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street—LANDSHARKS AND SEAGULLS—GOTHER TOM—O'NEAL THE GREAT.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—THE IRISH HEIRESS—REVIEW.

AMERICAN MUSEUM—Afternoon—VILLAGE GOSSIP—IRISH TUTOR. Evening—OLD FOLKS AT HOME.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN MELODIES BY CHRISTY'S OPERA TROUPE.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Musical Hall, 444 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

CIRCUS, 37 Bowery—EQUESTRIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

GEORAMA, 586 Broadway—BANVARD'S PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND.

KELLER'S SOIREE'S MYSTERIEUSES, 539 Broadway.

BISLEY'S THAMES, at 406 Broadway.

HOPE CHAPEL, Broadway.—GRAND CONCERT.

New York, Friday, February 18, 1853.

The News.

By the arrival of the new screw steamship Alps at this port, and the America at Halifax, we are enabled this morning to present one week's later advices from all parts of the European continent. The great feature of the news, and one that will attract general attention, is the very full and comprehensive account of the marriage ceremonies of Napoleon III. and the Countess de Teba, which appears to have been compiled with unusual care. Of course, all France was in a delirium of excitement, and nothing in the shape of business was doing. The bridal gift of the Emperor, consisting of a quarter of a million of francs, was distributed by the Empress among charitable institutions. With the exception of the announcement of the death of Lord Melbourne, there is little of interest from Great Britain. The politicians were quiet, and the only movement of moment that we notice, is the bet, at the Manchester Reform Banquet, of ten thousand pounds against a shilling a week subscription for an infirmary, that the French would never attempt to invade England. Mr. Cobden threw out the banter, and Mr. Brotherton took him up. The rumors from the seat of war in Montenegro are of a deplorable character. The Turks are reported to have adopted the horrible system, at one time practised by the British against the white inhabitants of the United States, of paying liberal rewards for the heads of their enemies. Cotton was becoming somewhat scarce at Liverpool, and had gone up another eighth of a penny in price. Breadstuffs, on the contrary, were extremely dull, and declining in price.

Full particulars of the visit of General Pierce to this city, including the latest cabinet rumors, &c., will be found in our columns elsewhere. It will be seen that one of our Washington correspondents has, with the aid of some new materials, constructed a cabinet, which, he thinks, will pass muster. In two weeks from to-day we shall all probably know how near he is to the mark. General P. reached Philadelphia last evening, and will, it is supposed, leave for Baltimore this morning. Mrs. Pierce, it is understood, will remain in Boston till after the inauguration.

The United States Senate yesterday commenced operations by granting a pension of one hundred dollars a year to the venerable Sophia Kerby, widow of a revolutionary soldier, who was the progenitor of one hundred and forty-eight descendants. Bills were reported to establish territorial governments for Washington and Nebraska. Among the numerous resolutions offered, were two from the Committee on Foreign Relations, recommending that in the negotiation of future treaties, freedom of religious worship shall be secured, so far as practicable, to Americans in foreign countries. The further consideration of the Tehuantepec question was deferred till next Wednesday. Truman Smith made some very apropos remarks concerning the Pacific Railroad bill. He would prefer that this matter should be arranged by the incoming President, in whose wise judgment he had more faith than in that of Congress. He declared that both legislative branches of the government had rendered themselves incapable of getting through with any other than the appropriation bills at this session; and even those will be passed upon before they can be properly matured. Every right thinking democrat and whig who has watched the progress of events, will coincide with Mr. Smith.

Notwithstanding the apparent anxiety of the members of the House of Representatives to finish up the business of the session, by resolving to meet at eleven o'clock, it is seldom that a quorum can be found in the hall at that hour. Eleven is entirely too early for them, although real business men generally expect to be nearly half through their day's work by that time. The House took up the bill for the establishment of reciprocal trade with the British provinces, the debate on which, between Messrs. Seymour, Washburn, and others, together with the synopsis of Mr. Andrews' report on the fisheries, the progressive enterprise of the Western States, &c., throw considerable light on the subject, and will be read with almost universal interest. Five or six unimportant amendments were made to the Civil and Diplomatic bill, and as many more were ruled out of order; after which the House adjourned.

Much work of general interest to our citizens was transacted in the New York Legislature yesterday. Both houses resolved to adjourn from to-morrow till Wednesday, in honor of the birth-day of Washington. During the debate on the Pacific Railroad bill in the Senate, quite a spirited controversy arose between Messrs. Cooley, Bristol, and others, with regard to the flare-up last Tuesday, growing out of the refusal of a majority of the members to go into executive session. The expectants of office are getting quite hungry, and are evidently arousing their Senatorial friends to the importance of confirming the Governor's nominations, without any more dodging. The Assembly instructed the Committee on Commerce to report forthwith a bill for the suppression of mock auctions. If the Legislature succeeds in this undertaking it will merit the thanks of all classes, and more particularly the rural inhabitants of the State. Scarcely an hour in the day passes in this or any other city, that the simple and unsuspecting are not despoiled of their hard earnings in these nefarious shops. The bill for the regulation of the New York pilots was ordered to a third reading.

Our Albany correspondent writes that the proposition of Mr. Vanderbilt, to provide funds for the completion of the canals, by submitting an amendment to the State constitution to the voters next fall, will be approved by the Senate. Although the method of raising the money is not exactly what might be devised, the plan is strictly constitutional, and the only one that has as yet been brought forward, notwithstanding all the unnecessary hubbub and confusion on the subject.

By the western mail last night, we learn that ex-Governor Lucas died suddenly in Iowa City on the 7th inst. Mr. Lucas was formerly Governor of Ohio, and was afterwards appointed Governor of Iowa while it was under territorial government.

It is understood that the United States Supreme Court have decided in favor of Col. Chrystie, in the suit brought by that gentleman to recover a tract of land in Texas, valued at about half a million of dollars.

In addition to the European intelligence, our inside pages contain a full report of the proceedings in the Court of General Sessions against W. M. Doty, for alleged perjury in the Forrest Divorce Case; List of the persons who died on board the packet ship Antarctic, on the voyage from Liverpool to this port; Pronunciamento from Mr. Paine, the Spiritual Banker at Chicago; Legal, Theatrical and Commercial Intelligence; many columns of advertisements, giving much interesting and valuable information relative to business of every description, &c.

General Pierce in New York.

Among the passengers who alighted from the New Haven cars on Wednesday evening, was a man of commanding figure and intelligent countenance, slightly furrowed by the traces of recent sorrow; he was accompanied by a secretary and a single servant. The bystanders, without crowding round him, or betraying by their conduct any signs of recognition, made way for him to pass to a carraige, and in a few minutes he was in a private sitting room in the Astor House. His luggage wore an aspect of severe republican simplicity—a couple of old hair trunks which might have been the property of a veteran of 1812, and two portmanteaus, scarcely less venerable in appearance, were the modest *equipage* of the traveller. Their owner, reader, was General Pierce; who, in three weeks from this time, will wield more actual power than any other man in the civilized world. Philosophical minds will find not a little food for reflection in the contrast between the humble arrival of the future President of the United States, in the ordinary passenger train, and the pompous entries of the sovereigns of Europe into the large cities of their kingdoms; between the hair trunks contemptuously hustled about by the railway porters, and the imposing array of baggage, carefully guarded by soldiers and policemen, which follows in a monarch's train. The Queen of England congratulates herself on the comparative privacy of her movements when the express train in which she travels is not impeded by any more serious obstacles than half a dozen triumphal arches, and a deputation of railway directors at each station; and Napoleon enjoys a delightful exemption from State ceremonial, when he can ride through the Bois de Vincennes with no other cortege than a few marshals, an aid-de-camp or two, and a select body of chasseurs. Our chief ruler elect arrives in the metropolis of the Union as unobtrusively as a mere Mr. Timpkins or Mr. Briggs might be expected to do, after a day's recreation in the country; and except among a certain class of place-hunters, there seems to be no inclination among our citizens to violate the privacy which is due to domestic sorrows, and which happily involves no breach of national etiquette.

Those who are fond of pageants will mourn over the republican simplicity of Gen. Pierce's mode of travelling; but what we lose in show, we shall gain in substance. The time that others might have consumed in receiving deputations, and standing to be stared at by crowds of idlers, will be profitably spent by the President elect in maturing the web of his future policy, and studying the dangers and difficulties which already beset his path. No easy task lies before him. Dissensions in the party, in almost every State—envious calumnies from one quarter, and menacing warnings from another—frowning dictates from the conservative wing, and indignant remonstrances from the ultra progressives—a flood of counsels, directions, complaints, injunctions, and insiduous hints on one side, and undisguised orders on the other—have heaped obstacles in his way, to surmount which General Pierce will need all the firmness with which nature has endowed him. To concilate, he knows full well, will be to succumb. Presidents, like women, are lost if they seek a middle course. He will boldly front the storm; and recking not a jot whom he may offend, or whose enmity he may incur, will shape his course according to the dictates of his own judgment. Young America may clamor, Old America may growl, free soilers may threaten, disunionists may conspire—we are much mistaken if their tokens of disapproval, however loudly expressed, will cause the President elect to deviate one inch from the path he has determined to adopt. His policy will be eminently national. It will acknowledge no sympathy with any of the factions or cliques into which the democratic party is split. It will bow to no dictation from without, and seek no inspiration from self-constituted oracles. It will be essentially a policy of progress.

Thus, a prominent feature in that policy will be, as we have frequently stated, a re-assertion of the Monroe doctrine, in new and startling language. Foreigners are aghast at the boldness with which our constructive empire over the whole hemisphere was asserted in the Senate; the proposal to vote ten millions to General Pierce, to provide against contingencies, will throw enough light on the modern reading of the doctrine to prepare them for a radical change in our dealings with colonizing powers. Nor will the alteration in the tone of our diplomatic correspondence be confined to our protests against European colonization. Language befitting the ruler of a republic destined, at no distant day, to take the lead among civilized nations, will replace, on all occasions, the timid conventionalities of our past diplomacy. The great powers must learn to fear us, and minor States to rely on our high sense of justice. The change will soon be felt by our countrymen who are travelling abroad. Foreign despots will be taught that it is as much as their crowns are worth to touch a hair of an American's head, or offer the most trifling insult to the American flag. It will be a part of the same policy to pursue, and possibly to conclude, the negotiations for the peaceable acquisition of Cuba. Nor will General Pierce's domestic administration be less progressive. He will effectually crush fillibustero movements, and will prove that this country has reached a full maturity of strength and judgment, and can, without curtailing the boundless personal liberty of its citizens, hold that control over them which despots, with standing armies, find it difficult to retain. He will uproot the abuses of the Navy Department, and provide the United States with a marine which will neither be the laughing stock of builders at home, nor the scorn of foreigners. Under his government we are confident that the American navy will comprise more than one vessel that can sail and carry guns. He will put a definite stop to extravagance and peculation in the public offices at Washington, and with the thousands thus rescued from the claws of dishonest officials at the capital, will be enabled to pay our representatives abroad a salary which does not disgrace the country. Finally—for we must be brief, and omit much that might be said—he will direct the whole energies of his mind to the encouragement of those great works—such as the Pacific railroad—on which our future prosperity will largely depend.

Bent on these reforms, and others of a kindred nature, General Pierce may well be called a man of progress. This will be an eventful term of office. It rests with him to render it conspicuous in American history, as an era of unexampled national greatness. Every element of success lies ready to his grasp. If he can but divest himself thoroughly of the shackles of party, and meet factious sectional clamors with contemptuous indifference, it is not impossible that his name may hereafter be coupled with that of Washington, and those whom we revere to-day as the fathers of our country.

Something Practical about Copyright.

The vexed question of international copyright seemed a week ago to be on the eve of settlement. The article on this subject in the HERALD took most readers by surprise, though it was known to a considerable number that a treaty between this country and Great Britain, similar to the copyright treaty between Great Britain and France, had been carefully considered and finally arranged in all its details, last summer, by Mr. Webster and Mr. Crampton. Our announcement that this treaty was about to be submitted to the Senate for ratification, aroused all the slumbering hostility to the measure; and since then the mails have been deluged with letters against it, and the hotels in Washington have been crowded with publishers, and their agents, alarmed at the prospect of compulsory honesty toward foreign authors. Although there is not really one objection to universal and perpetual copyright which a man of sense and honor would think of urging, yet everybody knows that a recognition of such proprietorship in written intelligence is opposed, largely and industriously; and we will, therefore, in a summary way, meet the main issues which interested parties have raised against the treaty.

The opponents of the proposed arrangement choose to consider the subject as one of simple interest and expediency; and we are quite ready to meet them on that ground, which is altogether more comprehensive than they seem to suppose. Under any government, hostility to the most absolute copyright system is unjust and absurd; but, under democratical institutions like ours such hostility is ridiculous. The unlimited sovereignty of the individual over the creations of his brain is the strength and stay of social and political equality. There is not a right in the gift of God more perfect. There is no other property recognized in communities so actual, positive, exclusive, indefeasible. Contrast the natural right of the heirs of John Milton to the profits of 'Paradise Lost,' with that of the descendants of one of Charles the Second's cabal, to the rents of domains granted by the royal and profligate robber from the general plunder of the kingdom. The idea is preposterous. In one case a great estate is created, from nothing, by the exercise of divinely bestowed faculties, and the larger its productiveness the better for mankind. In the other, estates, confiscated perhaps for the very virtues of their possessors, are arbitrarily transferred to men whose lives are steeped in infamy, and in their families are made inalienable. This illustrates the question. The enemies of literary copyright declare that Charles could bestow a better title than could be given by the Almighty. We do not believe it. Artificial distinctions are continually growing up in society, and in aristocracies they are made hereditary by letters patent, which assert that, however great a man may be made by God, a king can make one greater, even of a fool. In all governments such distinctions are made hereditary, to a degree, by the tenure of property. But still the Creator mocks at the petty ranks which men establish by setting the seal of His nobility and conferring His riches on whom He will. The true democrat seconds the divine election by acknowledging, in all ways, the rights so bestowed. These rights—the only rights of property which are in their nature entirely beyond controversy—are denied, or their recognition and defence declared "inexpedient," on "purely public grounds." Let us consider a few of these grounds, in separation.

It is alleged that a recognition of international copyright *will deprive the mass of the people in this country of the best foreign literature.* This proposition is so false, that it is only by such a recognition that we can obtain the really most desirable intellectual productions of the present age. To those who have not examined this subject, the fact has been astonishing, that the proportion of good books has so greatly decreased since the gross amount of republications was so much enlarged, by improvements in printing and the related arts. Standard works in theology, metaphysics, history, biography, travels, and taste, thirty years ago, constituted TWO-THIRDS of the entire book manufacture. Now they do not constitute more than ONE-FOURTH—probably not *one-fifth*. It is found, in this period of active competition in all the departments of industry and speculation, that large numbers, in every business, are governed and limited in their operations solely by provisions of the law—they know little, and care less, for obligations which cannot be enforced by the courts. Certain usages of "the trade" had hitherto been found a sufficient protection for the few publishers who considered, in their respective fields, whether the market of the whole country would warrant this or that heavy republication, and acted accordingly. The best works were produced in appropriate styles, and sometimes thousands of dollars were readily expended in gift copies and in advertisements, to prepare the public for their reception. The business was orderly and safe; the publishers had then the benefits of copyright, by usage; and having no fears of unjust interference—knowing that if they created a demand for a work they would be allowed to meet that demand with their own manufactures—did not hesitate to give us what ever appeared abroad that was worthy of reproduction. This healthy state of affairs was so changed that it came to be understood that no house could get out a good edition of any important work, and properly introduce it to the notice of the public, without danger, that, as soon as the demand for it was in any degree active some fellow would flood the market with cheaply printed copies, (costing him only the inaccurate type-setting, dingy paper, hurried presswork and miserable binding,) with which he would reap all the profits of the first publisher's liberal enterprise, and leave him with half an edition unsold, and a fourth of his entire investment lost. This state of things led to a general abandonment of standard literature, for such trash as finds the most immediate sale; and, for protection in such republications, whoever obtained a first copy, brought out his work in so economical and wretched a manner, that no one could produce it meanly enough to undersell him, and make any money by the operation. The book business was in hopeless disorder; and the whole country to which it had ministered, received for its previously healthful supplies, little else than poisons. The criminal courts soon became unprecedently busy—divorce committees in legislatures were made standing instead of special, every year yielded abundant harvests of profligate sons and daughters, and patriotism decayed and gave place to a general contempt for the simplicity of republican institutions and manners.

There were, undoubtedly, a great many important works of all kinds reprinted between 1830 and 1850; but the old houses, and all houses with adequate capital and facilities, hesitated at the suggestion of heavy undertakings. Thus, Alison's History of Europe was several years delayed—at least the earlier volumes were—by fears of dishonorable competition. It was advertised in Boston, Philadelphia, and New York, but no one dared to print it. At length the Harpers ventured to bring it out, in large and very closely printed volumes, in a style entirely unsuitable for such a performance, and sold it at a corresponding price. It was kept from us until it was what in these times is called an old book, and at last given us in such a shape that no one was willing to preserve it in his library. The author, even, at the last, did not receive a cent from his largest audience; and he knows little of human nature who discredits the influence of this fact in the growth of that hostility he has since evinced against the United States and her institutions—a hostility he this year vindicates with his best abilities, unanswered, to fifty thousand American readers.

Here is the great point of "interest" and "expediency" involved in the international copyright question. Lie about it, quibble about it, deceive yourselves about it as you will, the makers of books are the educators of mankind—the builders up and pullers down of kings—the subtlest and most sovereign influence and authority everywhere, but most of all in a republic; and to please a few American 'publishers, staggering under the wealth they have exacted from English" authors, the best class of these busy and powerful men are to be shut out from the country, and the inferior classes so treated as to be made public enemies, and teachers of contempt of our law, custom, society, and tradition. And while the most worthless descriptions of foreigners are thus employed, in shaping our private morals and national character, the native author is deprived of his vocation; or if he persist in writing, instead of scattering through his pages the warming and illuminating fire of a truly national spirit, is compelled to write in the tone of alien rivals, and to seek the approval of foreign criticism, as a condition of even the most moderate home popularity. Generally, men of genius and fit cultivation, unless so rich that they can easily labor without pecuniary compensation, discard literature altogether for more profitable occupation, so that the absence of international copyright keeps from our presses our own best intelligence as well as that of foreign countries. Mr. Washington Irving undertook to dispose of a production of merit, written by an American who had not yet established a commanding name in the literary market, but found it impossible to get an offer from any of the principal publishers. "They even declined to publish it at the author's cost," he says, "alleging that it was not worth their while to trouble themselves about native works, of doubtful success, while they could pick and choose among the successful works daily poured out by the British press, *for the copyright of which they had nothing to pay.*" And not only is the American thus in a degree excluded from the audience of his countrymen, but the publishers, who have control over many of the newspapers, and other periodicals, exert themselves, in the way of their business, to build up the reputation of the foreigner whom they rob, and to destroy that of the home author who aspires to a competition with him.

How false is the impudent assertion of one of the attorneys of a great publishing house opposed to the copyright treaty, that "American writers, as a class, meet with as fair and as just rewards for their labors, as any other portion of the producing classes," it is hardly necessary to suggest. The Lawrences and Appletons have made immense fortunes in Boston by manufactures and trade. Their next door neighbors, Mr. Prescott and Mr. Ticknor, in the meanwhile, have not made a cent. But will anybody, acquainted with their works, deny that they must have labored as industriously as the Lawrences and Appletons, or that they brought to their tasks as transcendant abilities? They were rich men from the beginning, and so could afford to work for the happiness and glory of the people. Otherwise they would have been compelled to devote their energies to something else than the production of literature.

There are numerous points connected with this subject which deserve a careful consideration, but not one of which the just influence is adverse to an international copyright. We shall, however, touch upon only one other.

A Christian believes in the harmony of all interests with justice. This is not a discovery of Mr. Carey, nor of M. Comte. It was announced before those philosophers came upon the stage, in the significant declaration that "all things work together for those who love God." But the doctrine is ignored in the discussion of this matter of copyright; and the appeal of the enemies of the treaty now before the Senate is exclusively to an immediate and short-sighted selfishness. "If the treaty be ratified," they say,

"In any event, the *price* of books of all kinds will be greatly increased, the general taste for reading will be discouraged; books will become less and less accessible to the great mass of our people, and one great source of that universal diffusion of knowledge so essential to our prosperity, and for which we have become so justly renowned, will be cut off."

This is all false—assertions, premises and conclusions. The manufacture of books will undoubtedly be improved, but the relative prices will be *reduced*. It is to be remembered that the treaty is not, and cannot be, retrospective. All the existing literature of the world is to remain as free for publication as it is to-day. Libraries must still be composed, for the most part, of old books; and new books, of unfixed reputations, must be as cheap, or nearly as cheap, as the acknowledged standards of intelligence, or they will not sell. Publishers who are to supply the entire demand for any one work, can, and will, of course, supply it at a lower rate than they would half this demand. People are purposely deceived by frequent allusions to the high prices of particular works or particular editions in England, France, and Germany, where books generally are *decidedly cheaper than they are or ever have been in the United States.* Even with the existing duties on books printed abroad, those of Bohn, Knight, Vizetelly, Ingram, Cooke & Co., and other publishers in London, are sold in New York *for twenty per cent less than American publishers would ask for them.* This fact entirely demolishes all that can be said of "making books less accessible to the people" by an international copyright arrangement.

Mr. Everett has kept this treaty, we fear, too long from the Senate. We hope it will be submitted for the approval of that body immediately, and that its consideration will have the precedency to which it is entitled for its importance. If it is defective in detail, it can be revised after we have had some experience of its practical operation. "In any event," it will secure to us—

Better foreign literature;

Better American literature;

In foreign and American literature a more American and republican spirit;

The friendly sympathies of foreign scholars and thinkers;

Independence and vigorous life in our own writers; and

A better and comparatively cheaper manufacture of books.

We have done with the subject for the present, probably, but will add one suggestion, to be considered by the law-making power. Independent of, and aside from the recognition of copyrights, it should be established that any alteration whatever of an author's book, except by acknowledged additions, in notes, &c., is felony, punishable with the utmost severity; and all persons buying books so altered, should be enabled to prosecute the seller for obtaining money under false pretences. The abuse is rank, and, copyright or no copyright, it must be abated. But we have now time and space only for this allusion to it.

A word as to what we have said to-day, and hitherto, of opposition to international copyright by publishers. A large proportion of the most eminent houses, comprising, of course, the most intelligent and honorable gentlemen in "the trade," we have authority for saying, are decidedly in favor of an international copyright treaty.

INSUFFICIENT PROVISIONING OF AUSTRALIAN SHIPS.—There have been very general complaints among the passengers of vessels which have left this port, for some time past, bound for Australia; and it appears that a large proportion of those vessels have not carried water or provisions enough for the entire voyage. We called attention to the subject not very long ago, and we have since received letters from passengers, complaining in the bitterest terms of the meanness and want of faith exhibited by the agents or owners of emigrant ships, in not properly or sufficiently provisioning them before they put out to sea.

Among the several communications which have reached us on this subject, we have one which informs us of the resolute action taken by the emigrants on board, in seeking the interposition of the authorities at the first point where they touched, having a survey made of the ship's provisions, and forcing the commander to put in an adequate supply, which cost him no less a sum than five thousand dollars, to defray which expense it was necessary to place a lien on his vessel. This was just as it should be; and we hope the determination to obtain their rights, thus evinced by the passengers of the ship alluded to, will have a good effect in teaching the owners that they will not be permitted to trifle with the health and safety of travellers to minister to their own cupidity and avarice. The provisions which cost five thousand dollars at intermediate ports would not have amounted to half that sum in New York; and if they had been furnished in the first instance, the delay, expense, and inconvenience of putting in for a supply would not have occurred. This will, no doubt, have a better effect than the most stringent legislation on the subject, inasmuch as it is a most irresistible argument to the purse.

Now, then, gentlemen, if you will not properly provision your vessels for the sake of preserving faith to your passengers, you will at least do so for the sake of avoiding increased expenditure

Personal Intelligence.

Mr. Robert Bunch, Vice Consul to Anthony Barclay, Esq., H. B. M. Consul at New York, has been appointed by Mr. Crampton, H. B. M. Minister at Washington, as *locum tenens* of the consulate at Philadelphia, vacated by the death of Mr. Wm. Peters.

City Intelligence.

THE LATE EXECUTION AT THE TOMBS.—In our report of the incidents which occurred and the religious services which were celebrated at the city prison, previous to the execution of the convict Clark, there occurs a mistake, which we beg to correct. The report states that the unfortunate man partook of a hearty breakfast at eight o'clock in the morning, and received the holy communion between the hours of nine and ten. This was an error, as in the Roman Catholic church communicants are always fasting. The mistake occurred in arranging the matter for the printers.

FIRE.—Wednesday evening a fire broke out in the third story of the house No. 65 Franklin street, which was caused by the bursting of a camphene lamp. The flames were soon extinguished, but not until property to the amount of $100 was destroyed.

ACCIDENT.—About half past ten A. M. Wednesday, a woman named Catharine Linn, was knocked down in the Bowery by a stage, and was seriously injured. She was conveyed to the station house, and Dr. Budd sent for, who dressed her wounds, after which she was conveyed to the office of the Commissioners of Emigration by the police.

FOUND DEAD.—The body of an infant was found dead in a lot in Seventy-first street, near Sixth avenue. It was brought to the station house, and the Coroner notified of the fact.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—On Wednesday, an unknown man fell overboard at pier No. 2 North river, and was rescued from drowning by the exertions of Officer Allasan.

BALL OF "OUR SOCIAL REUNION."—This social ball comes off this evening, at Niblo's, and, from the excellent arrangements made, it bids fair to be one of the most elegant *soirées* of the season.

Coroner's Inquest.

THE DEATH IN THE CITY HOSPITAL—CASE OF ANNE WOLER.—Coroner Hilton proceeded to the City Hospital, at ten o'clock yesterday morning, in order to investigate the circumstances connected with the death of the above named woman. Our readers will recollect that she either fell accidentally or threw herself from the window of a house in Eleventh street, a short time since. It is now said that she committed suicide by throwing herself to the ground after a heartless seduction, and having her mind depressed by certain revelations made to her by a fortune teller whom she consulted. The case was postponed until nine o'clock this morning, owing to the absence of witnesses. The Coroner has issued subpoenas to secure their attendance.

Police Intelligence.

Robbery in the Public Street.—Officer Duffy of the Fourth ward, yesterday arrested a man named Thomas Maher, on a charge of violently assaulting James Heather, residing at No. 59 Mott street, and stealing from his person a silver watch and gold seal key, valued in all at $30. It seems that on Sunday night the accused met Heather in Chatham street, near Mulberry, and asked him for some money. Mr. Heather refused to comply with his request, when Maher struck him a violent blow with his fist, and knocked him down. Heather called out "watch," but before any assistance came, Maher struck him another violent blow, and before he could recover himself, Maher stole from his pocket the propety above named, and ran off. A description of the accused was given to the policeman, and yesterday Maher was arrested, and conveyed before the complainant, who identified him as the person who committed the robbery. Justice Bogart locked the accused up for trial.

MOVEMENTS OF PRESIDENT PIERCE.

The Stay in the Metropolis, and the Departure for the Capital.

More About the New Cabinet.

INCIDENTS IN TOWN,
&c., &c., &c.

The Departure of Gen. Pierce from Concord.

[From the Concord, (N. H.,) Patriot, Feb. 16.]

On Monday, the 14th, General Franklin Pierce, the President elect of the United States, left his residence in this town for Washington, to enter, on the 4th of March, upon the duties of the exalted station to which he has been called by the unsolicited expression of the nation's wish. His departure is an event which prompts us to say something more than merely to announce the fact. For nearly twenty-five years Gen. Pierce has been a public man, in the highest and truest sense of the term, and for a large portion of that time, whether in office or occupying the place of a private citizen, he has been the most influential man in our State. Possessing all those generous and noble attributes which never fail to win the high regard and lasting confidence of an intelligent people, he early secured, and has always retained, a popularity based upon so solid a foundation that nothing has ever been able to impair it. No citizen of New Hampshire ever possessed so great personal popularity, or ever used it for more worthy and unselfish purposes. Eminently just in all his conduct, generous to a fault, the soul of honor, liberal in all his views, possessing as kind and noble a heart as ever warmed a true man's bosom or prompted to chivalrous deeds, and in all his constant and extensive intercourse with the people ever exhibiting those traits of character, it is not strange that he has won and retained the warmest attachment and highest respect of all classes, and caused himself to be regarded as a personal friend by all who are worthy of a good man's friendship. And being thus regarded, and in view of the arduous duties and immense responsibilities to which he has been called by the country, it is but natural that his departure from among them should be witnessed by our people with a degree of regret which their due appreciation of the high honor conferred upon upon them cannot entirely dispel. He goes from among us bearing with him the most heartfelt and deep-seated respect of the whole community—a respect based upon a knowledge of his eminent abilities and exalted character, and confirmed and heightened by his public services, and the high honor which he has brought upon the State. And while they will ever be anxious for the success of his administration, and have the most undoubting confidence in his ability to discharge the high trust committed to him, with signal honor to himself and to the country, they will ever remain especially solicitous for his personal welfare and happiness. That he may be blessed with health and abundant success in all his patriotic and honorable endeavors, is the earnest wish of every true New Hampshire heart.

SIDNEY WEBSTER, ESQ.

With General Pierce, as his private secretary, goes our highly esteemd friend, Sidney Webster, Esq. In this selection Gen. Pierce has been exceedingly fortunate. The relation of President and private secretary is delicate and responsible. It is strictly confidential, and can only be properly filled by a gentleman of education, discretion, honor, and personal accomplishments—one who can duly appreciate the importance and is equal to the duties of his position, as in a measure the personal representative of the President, the repository of his most secret counsels and of his unlimited confidence, and the almost constant participant of his society. To say that Mr. Webster is such a man is to say only what all who know him intimately readily concede. As there is ever a great curiosity on the part of the public to know something about those who occupy positions near the person of their Chief Magistrate, we will gratify that feeling so far as it relates to Mr. Webster. Mr. W. was born in Gilmanton, in this State, in 1827. His father was Caleb Webster, Esq., now deceased, a respectable, enterprising, and successful business man. His mother is the sister of Gen. Peaslee, member of Congress from this district. After receiving the advantages of a thorough and careful home education, he entered Dartmouth College, in 1844, well fitted. He remained there one year and then removed to Yale College in New Haven, Conn., where he graduated in 1848 with high collegiate honors. He left college with a reputation for thorough scholarship, gentlemanly bearing, and upright conduct, which few obtain. Soon after leaving college he entered the law school at Harvard College, where he remained two years. There he was distinguished for close application, and for the rapid progress which he made in the acquisition of a thorough legal education, no less than for his brilliant talents and high personal character; and he left the law school with the high encomiums of his teachers, our late Chief Justice Parker and Professor Parsons, the former of whom always predicted for his young friend a high position in the profession of his choice. Such a prediction from such a source is of no ordinary import. Immediately on leaving Cambridge, Mr. Webster entered the office of William Dehon, Esq., of Boston, a gentleman alike distinguished for personal accomplishments and legal attainments, where he remained one year, acquiring a knowledge of the practice of his profession. In November, 1851, upon examination by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, he was admitted as an attorney and counsellor at law. Before establishing himself in business, Mr. Webster spent a few months in Washington, where he acquired a knowledge of men and things, and formed acquaintances which will be of essential service to him in his present position. On his return to New Hampshire, he established himself in business in this town, in connection with Col. John H. George, forming a legal firm of marked ability and legal attainments, and with prospects for professional distinction second to one with in our knowledge.

In speaking in this complimentary manner of Mr. Webster, we are not governed by our strong feeling of private friendship, but simply express the opinions which an acquaintance of many years, and an intimate knowledge of the man, have begotten. Among all the young men of our acquaintance, we know of no one whom we consider so well qualified for the position for which he has been selected. As a man of unblemished private character, of correct habits, of gentlemanly deportment, of generous and honorable impulses and, of a well balanced and highly cultivated mind, no man of his age within our acquaintance is his superior. And we can most fully concur with the remarks of the *Boston Post*, that "no man in New Hampshire had more brilliant professional prospects before him than Mr. Webster when he yielded to the solicitations of the President elect to accompany him to Washington, and no young lawyer in that State has given stronger evidence of capacity to convert those advantages to the highest personal honor and advancement. The sacrifice, on the part of Mr. Webster, of professional prospects, in leaving his office at Concord, must be great, and we are confident that nothing but his strong attachment to Gen. Pierce could induce him to make such sacrifice. However, he has yielded to the higher impulses of his nature, and we hope the result will prove that conduct dictated by such elevated motives will find a suitable reward in the just appreciation of the intelligent community with which his new situation will bring him in contact, and enable him to return to his New England home with increased power to realize those high anticipations his auspicious outset in life so fully justified."

THE CABINET.

We copy the above, [a rumor about the cabinet,] merely for the purpose of saying that it is just as idle as the thousand and one rumors in relation to the cabinet, which, for the last three months, have figured in telegraphic despatches, letters from Washington, and newspaper paragraphs. Gen. Pierce, we venture to assert, has not communicated with Major Lally, directly or indirectly, in relation to his cabinet. We do not pretend to know who are to occupy seats in the cabinet, and we have no doubt that we are just as fortunate in this respect as any other gentleman in Concord. *Gen. P. left town on Monday for Washington, and, we have good reasons for believing, with his cabinet definitely and unchangeably formed.* We are quite content to wait for more light on the subject, until the cabinet shall be officially announced, and we are inclined to think that others may as well join us in this comfortable state of contentment.

General Pierce in New York—His Departure for Washington.

Yesterday morning our citizens were all taken by surprise by the announcement, in our columns, of the arrival of General Pierce. So privately did the President elect travel from Boston to this city, that even the politicians, who are ever on the *qui vive*, and have the keenest scent for the prey, were not aware of it, and he was allowed to proceed to his hotel and get to bed without molestation. He was "up with the lark," and sallied out to enjoy a quiet walk on the Battery, the morning being fine and the air bracing.

The politicians, the moment they saw the HERALD, were in a terrible flutter, and made a rush to the Astor House; but General Pierce was "invisible." On his return, *incognito*, he ordered breakfast, and the only person who partook of it with him was Major Kimball, of this office, who fought by his side in the Mexican war. The politicians, meantime, crowded the halls and corridors of the hotel, and the cry was "still they come." The whole army of waiters at the Astor House did not suffice to carry up the cards and notes from the expectants of office, all of whom did such signal service for General Pierce and the democratic party in the late Presidential election. Instead of holding parley with this crowd, the General privately made his exit, with his faithful attendant, Sergeant O'Neil, for the purpose of visiting the widow of the late General Worth, who is at present staying on Governor's Island. He belonged to General Worth's division, and knew him well, and this visit does honor to the heart of the soldier and the man. Fortunately, General Pierce's person was not known, and he arrived quietly at the Battery, where he took a boat for the island; but it was so small that it was very nearly being upset by the swell of the sea, and the President elect of the United States had a narrow escape of being drowned. There was another difficulty to be encountered—the sentry would not allow the General to land on the island, as he was not provided with an order, and presented his bayonet in a menacing manner, until he knew who his visiter was, when he was astonished beyond measure, never dreaming that the President would come in that plain, unostentatious manner.

After paying his respects to Mrs. Worth, by a lengthened visit, during which were called up the scenes of other days, he returned in the little boat, by which time some few office seekers had found out where the General had gone, and collected at Whitehall. The boatmen and others, observing their mysterious manner, saw that there was "something in the wind," and they swelled the crowd till it became so formidable that Sergeant O'Neil espied it from the little craft; whereupon it was immediately determined to out-manœuvre the harpies, and, by a rapid movement, the boat was pulled to the north side of the Battery. The crowd, in the meantime,